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ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MINIAPS GARDEN, Broadway-Samous FAMILY-OUT

HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PIRATES OF THE MISSIS-CHINESE EUILDING, 530 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN PER-

BROADWAY ATHEN EUM NO 654 Broadway-DRAW.NG

New York, Friday, August 15, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK BERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Coilins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldrige, will seave this port to morrow, at moon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-par ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Herath (printed in English and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

NEW YORK REALD will be received at the following places in European Express Co., 61 King William st.

Parse de, de. 8 Place de la Bo LIVERFOCI — de. de. 7 Rumford street. LIVERFOCI — John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the HERALI will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at she office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The special despatch of our Washington correspendent this morning will be found unusually interesting. Despatches have been received from London in regard to Central American affairs and the negotiations are progressing favorably The statement in regard to the claim of some New York speculators to certain guano islands belonging to Peru, will command attention. The rumor of Mr. Dobbin's appointment as Minister to France, is without foundation. He will not leave the Cabinet. Senator Fish, it is reported, will be out in a few days in favor of Fremont.

In the United States Senate yesterday a joint re solution accepting a portrait of John Hampden, presented by John McGregor, Presidentiof the Board of Trade, England, was passed. It is to be suitably framed, and placed in the Executive mansion. The bill for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids with the President's objections, was considered, but fulled to pass-two-thirds not voting for it. The bill making appropriations for various civil purposes was debated at length, and the provise against employing military superintendents for public buildings stricken out. An amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of three stores at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was adopted. In the House of Representatives a com manication was received from the Postmaster General, in answer to a resolution, saying that no pains would be spared to discover and punish per sons who may unlawfully abstract books or doc ments sent by members of Congress through the mails. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial arpropriation bill was discussed at leacth, and the Senate amendments rejected. A bill establishing numerous post roads was passed, and the Senate bil appropriating near a million of dollars to bondders for money expended in the California Incian war, tabled by a majority of 32.

A State Convention of old line whigs assembled in Albany yesterday. About eight hundred delegates were in attendance. Hon. Francis Granger was se lected to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. A report and resolutions were adopted declaring their intention to support Mr. Fillmore, as a choice of evils, without endorsing the American platform, and their determination to return to their old organization as soon as convenient. A report of their doings will be found under the telegraphic

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster at of news from Nicaragua. Gen. Rivas, assisted by 3,000 Guatemalans, was fortifying Leon, and Gen Walker was expected shortly to march to attack him, with a force of one thousand Americans. Costa Rica, it was expected, would again invade Nicaragua, Gen. Mora having put down the revolution against him. Seven British vessels of war were in the harbor of San Juan. The British screw s'eamship Panama, had been wrecked, near Cape Vernel a total loss; crew saved.

From Havana, by way of Charleston, we have advices to the 10th instant. Yellow fever was raging at Havana. Sugars were unchanged in price, and holders firm in the'r demands. From Key West we learn that there had been no deaths by vellow ferm since the 27th alt. The ship Maid of Orleans went ashare on the 6th ult., but had been got off, and would sail for New York after paying salvage. The back N. P. Tsimadge, from Cignfuegos, put into Havana on the 9th, with all hands sick with the yellow fever, except the captain.

Our files from the Sandwich Islands are from Ho notale to the 12th of June. Prince Kamehameha had entertained a large number of the aristocracy foreign officials and French payal officers at a briltrant ball. His Excellency Mr. Allen and daughter had taken their departure from the islands. A thanksgiving high mass had been offered up on board one of the French war ships on account of the birth of be Prince Imperial. The Legislature had passed many important measures.

We give further extracts this morning from our Culifornia files, relative to the condition of affairs in San Francisco, which will prove lateresting to our

Everything was quiet during yesterday at Staten Island. No attempt was made to replace the barrirade demolished the evening previous. It was rumored that the Stapleton Board of Health were to meet last evening, and that they would probably direct its reconstruction. Warrants of arrest were issued for several of the parties engaged in tearing down the barricade. There is no increase in the number of cases of fellow fever under treatment at

the hospital. Before the Commissioners of Health yesterday was agitated the subject of the removal of the intested vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay. A oct tion was submitted asking that they be removed to Amboy channel. The matter is to be further considered to-day, when it is expected final action will be taken. The Health Commissiopers state that no vessel has been added to the number there for the past ten days.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, and after an animated debate passed a resolution declaring in favor of the present site of the Post OB e. and appointed a committee to confer with the zov. arnment and induce it, if possible, to buy the ground on which it is located, with a view to build ng a more commodious edifice therenpon. A motion empowering the committee to negotiate for the lower end of the Park as a site for the Post Office was voted down

torm between Mobile and New Orleans. The rain fell for one hundred and ten consecutive hours, and it is feared great damage has been done to the crops. The telegraph being prostrated, we are withent particulars.

A large fire occurred at Chicago on Wednesday night during the progress of which the freight depots of the Reck Island and Michigan and Southern railroads, containing numerous loaded cars were totally consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The United States frigate Independence, for whose safety some fears were entertained, has ar-The Bentonites of Missouri have withdrawn their

electoral ticket in favor of the anti-Benton de Mr. Lucien Birdseye was yesterday sworn in as

Judge of the Supreme Court, of the Second district, in place of Judge Rockwell, deceased.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 500 baies, without change of moment in prices. Flour was rather firmer for common and medium grades of State and Western, while other descriptions were unchanged. Wheat was active and quite firm for good new red and white Southern. Corn was firm, with sales of sound Western mixed at 61c. a 621c., and Southern yellow do. at 64c. a 65c. Pork was dull, at \$19 624 for mess, on the spot; and 1,000 bbls, of mess sold, deliverable in all September next seller's option, at \$19 25. Sales of sugars were con fined to 500 a 600 hhds., at steady prices. Coffe was in moderate request, awaiting the auction sale. to come off next week. Freights were less active owing to a reduction of room, while rates were steady at full quotations of the previous day.

The Political Press of the United States and

the Fremont Movement. We spread before our readers this morning. carefully prepared table (including the name place, politics, antecedents and circulation of each particular paper,) of the political newspapers on our exchange list, North, South, East and West, State by State, together with such other journals as we have been able to pick up, and all the German party papers in the country. The figures of the circulation, respectively, of this extensive list of our political cotemporaries, are derived from the publishers themselves, or from the official returns of the last federal census. In connection with these newspaper statistics we also give a table of the official returns of the latest State elections of which we have any complete report; and the object of all these facts and figures we shall now proceed to define.

In the outset, we do not pretend that this list of the party journals of the country is a complete one. We have stated what it is, and with the further statement that the HERALD exchange list has been made up with the most perfect indiffer ence to the party politics of this or that journal; and was made up, too, with a few exceptions, before the present organization of parties, our readers will perceive that it affords a pretty fair test of the relative strength of the three Presidential parties of the present day. Wholly independent of parties candidates and politicians, the New York HERALD exchange list, we dare say, affords the fairest criterion of any journal in the Union of the respective newspaper strength of our different political organizations.

From what we have heretofore published upon this subject, the reader will anticipate the application we propose to make of these newspaper and election statistics. Our purpose is simply to show that the Fremont movement is but the working of a great spontaneous popular revolution against the Pierce and Forney democracy and the Cincinnati legatee of this Pierce administration. Look at our newspaper figures. Her we have 334 Fremont papers against 296 for Buchanan and 125 for Fillmore; but the important distinction lies in this fact-that the whole of the Fremont press, excepting half a dozen, are Northern papers; and that, excepting those half dozen papers, the political press of the South is divided between Buchanan and Fillmore. In the North the Fremont press largely exceeds in numbers the Buchauen and Fillmore press combined; and in point of circulation the Northern Fre mont papers are as four to one against the whole of the Fillmore press of the Union, and nearly two to one against the Buchanan newspaper circulation. North and South put together. Again, by reference to the auteceof this list of papers, it will be seen tha while the Buchanan journals are almost exclusively of the Pierce democratic school, and that while the Fillmore organs are almost entirely limited to Southern whigs and South Americans the Fremont newspaper press comprehends whigs and democrats, bards and softs, Know Nothings natives, and adopted citizens-journals and men of all pre-existing parties, all sects. all classesembracing reinforcements fresh from Buchanan

and from Fillmore. Consult this list of papers in connection with the quick and enthusiastic adoption of Fremont by the masses of people of all parties, all nations, all creeds, and all classes, that have rallied and are still gathering around him, and then answen-us, good reader, if this does not look like general revolutionary movement upon the su' lime popular instincts of spontaneous combus tion ! We think it does, and that the issues em-

braced in it are as Broad and general as the casing sir. There is something more in it than Kansas, the border ruffians, and Fremont's popularity. We look, in fact, upon this Fremont movement as comprehending nothing less than a general wholesome revolution in the government at Washington, in the politics of the country, and a sanitary clean ing out of the party backs, bucksters and spoils men that have brought principles and men to the hammer, and that have reduced the public tronsury to the mercy of a league of plunderer-These are the great facts that underlie this mag nificent groundswell of public opinion in favor

By reference to our tables of the last officially reported State elections, it appears that this groundswell against the Pierce and Forney lemocracy had cleared the track for a sweeping victory to the opposition forces before Fremont was mentioned or thought of as their candidate. His nomination was the result of a later popular aspiration, and he runs like the prairies on fire. He entered upon the campaign with a recorded opposition majority against the spoils democracy of the popular vote of the Union, of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand; and this maority is a Northern majority, which has increased under Fremont, and is still increasing. The only impediment to the triumphant election of Fremont by the people, is Mr. Fillmore, and the balance of power which the Know Nothings in his support (like Birney or Van Buren) may be able to control in the general result. It possible that the Fillmore diversion may give Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Buchanan : but t is also possible that Fremont may be more than a match for Buchanan, in spite of the Pillnore faction. We know that Forney and his Central Committee are badly frightened; and as one proof of the charge, we may refer to the late resolution of Mr. Bigler in the United States Senate calling upon the President to rummage over the executive departments for all the official documents on file that may be used or abused

save the State to Buchanan. In answer to that resolution we hope that the President will not forget Marcy's official report of the conquest of California by Fremont.

We believe that, with proper energy and dis-cretion in his behalf, Fremont can be elected. We think he ought to be elected; be cause, as in 1840, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from the defeat of the de moralized democracy. They want a clearing out as badly now as they did then; and the majority of the people have already so declared.

Elect Fremont, and it extinguishes this sece sion and abolition nigger agitation for twenty years. The Southern secessionists feel it, and are loud and blustering for secession, only because they feel that with Fremont's election their occupation will be gone. The abolitionists of the real Garrisonian disunion and revolutionary chool oppose Fremont, because Buchanas will better answer their purpose of a continued and more embittered disunion agitation. The liberal and enlightened spirit of the age, not only in the United States, but throughout all Europe and the civilized world, is in favor of Frement. No Presidential candidate of ours, since the time of Jackson, has had a higher European reputation than that which now belongs to Fre mont. Savans and statesmen, courtly politicians and republican reformers recognize in Fremont the conservator of peace, the champion of liberal principles and of progress, the guardian of commerce, the advocate of good faith at home and abroad, and the promoter of the arts and sciences. which are the crowning glory of this enlightened

On the other hand the filibusters of the Cin cinnati Convention bave sunk Mr. Buchanan in a party platform which is the essence of internal discord and external disturbances. It is agitation at home and filibustering abroad, from the beginning to the ending. Mr. Buchanan's election will only serve to give a new lease to the Pierce and Forney spoilsmen-to rekindle the slavery agitation with new excitements, and to unsettle all our commercial relations and financial and business affairs in filibustering forays. Now is the time, therefore, for our solid men, our conservative commercial and business men, with whom peace, law, order and prosperity are paramount-pow is the time for them to act to some purpose. Of the three candidates in the field, the only conservative, national, constitutional and practically available candidate for a wholesome change at Washington, is Fremont.

Finally, we say that these newspaper and election tables indicate the existence of the necessary materials for a decisive defeat of the spoils and secession democracy. They also indicate a popular movement afoot, which, even with Fremont's defeat, will still go on, till the general and sweeping revolution involved shall have been fully accomplished. But the materials are at hand. Why not finish the work in November? The idea, at first, of the Fremont movement, was the organization of a new party for future operations; but the weakness of Buchanan clearly indicates that Fremont is already strong enough for the decisive battle. Let his friends actively organize, look about them, clear away the rubbish, and pull together, and the work is done.

THE ARMY BILL .- A bill has been brought into Congress by Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, for the better organization of the army. The second, third, fourth and fifth sections provide respectively for a small increase of the pay of the army officers, a boon which is well merited and will b gratefully received. Under the present system of training, which we owe to the existence of our Military Academy, the officers of the United States army have no superiors in the world, either in education, practical skill, or bravery. To pinch such men is unworthy of the republic. They should be at least as well paid as the great mass of officials who, for a few hours work a day in our numerous custom houses, and in the varions bureaus of Washington, receive more at ure sent than the most gallant and faithful men in

The bill also provides for an accountant in the office of the Secretary of War, who, it is considered, is not the proper person to settle army accounts, however skilful he may be in the performance of his general duties. It gives the enlisted men of the ordnance the increase of pay provided for other enlisted men by the act of Congress August 4, 1854, and also secures the pay of military storekeepers. To these provisions there can be no reasonable objection, and they should be adopted.

The first section of the bill is not so acceptable. It declares that "brevet commissions shall not take effect either for command or rank or pay. nor engineers or ordnance or staff departments shall have command out of these departments except by special assignment by the President. This divests those officers who have received rank for gallant and meritor bervices, of all the advantages of such rank, unless they find personal favor in the eyes of the President. This is a step forward towards increasing the "one man power." which cannot safely be taken. The Prosident has already quite enough authority under the constitution and laws. We cannot consent that the army shall become his sycophanis or tools, or that his favorites shall have commands to the exclusion of high minded, worthy and independent men. The effect will be mischlevouin other respects. Brevet rank being rendered ungatory by this section, it may happen that captain by brevet may be placed in command over a lieutenant-colonel by brevet, if the President so chooses a state of things which will lead to the destruction of all discipline. Rank would, in fact, be the creature of his will, and not the honorable provision of the army code.

The President is wisely placed by the Constitution under the control of Congress, which alone has the power to raise and support armies, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces." The first section of this bill virtually neutralizes this power. It allows the President to take it into his own hands, by the most subtle of contrivances, and to make every officer in the army look to him as the fountain of honor. The army would become the President's army, and the officers sink to the condition of flatterers and parasites.

Experience shows that Executive discretion, at least where civilians have been commandersin-chief, was not very enlightened. The army would much rather trust to the regulations of Concress than the caprice of a Presidential intriguer. We have seen in the case of Brevet Lientenant General Scott how the intentions of Congress may be interfered with by prejudiced and hostile officials.

It is to be hoped that this bill will be pruned of its defective parts, and that the army shall not by any of its provisions be thrown from its present honorable condition into one of mean subto damage Fremont in Pennsylvania, and to serviency to political Presidents.

Mr. Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform with the Ostend Manifesto Annexed.

Some of the old fogy politicians of the South with strong conservative inclinations, in apologising for their support of Mr. Buchanan, rest it upon the assumption that he will not follow up the filibustering programme of the Cincinnati Convention. Among these sagacious gentlemen. Mr. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, late an old line whig, stands particularly conspicuous. In his late letter, proclaiming his enlistment in the ranks of the Cincinnati democracy, he repudiates their foreign policy, as involving "a course of aggression, inconsistent with the spirit of our government, faithless to treaties, violative of th rights of other nations, and destructive to our own peace, honor and concord."

To show upon what a slippery foundation Mr Pearce is standing, in his belief that Mr. Buchanan will avoid this wicked policy, it is only necessary to place before his eyes, and the eye of others similarly deluded, the following author ritative letter of Mr. Senator Brown, of Missis ippi, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Buchanan to inform him of hi nomination. Read what Mr. Brown says:-

nemination. Read what Mr. Brown says:—

LETTER FROM BON. A. G. EROWN.

Westington City, June 18, 1856.

My Drar Sir:—I congratulate you on the nomination of your favorite candidate for the Fresidency.

If the romination of Mr. Buchanan was acceptable to me at first, it is still more so now—since I have seen him and heard him speak. The committee, of which I was one, waited on him at his residence to give him formal and effects notice of his nomination, and in the name of the national democracy to request his acceptance of it. We found him open, frank, and wholly undisguised in the expression of his Sentiments. Mr. Buchanan said, in the presence of all who had assembled, and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West that he stood upon the Cincinnate platform and emborsed every part of u. He was explicit in his remarks on its slavery features, saying that the slavery issue was the absorbing element in the cancess. He recognized to its faltest extent the overrhadowing importance of that issue, and if elected, he would make it the great atim of his administration to rettle the question upon such terms as abound give peace and rafety to the Union, and security to the South. He syste in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas full, and as pointedly deprecated the unworthy efforts of sectional agitation to get up a national conflagration on that question. After the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas bill was, he said, necessary to harmonize our legiciation in reference to the termitories, and he expressed his surprise that there should masures of 1850, the Kansas bill was, he said, necessary to harmonize our legislation in reference to the ferritories, and he expressed his surprise that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850.

A ter thus speaking of Kansas and the slavery issues, Mr. Bacbanan passed to our foreign policy. He approach in general terms of the Cincunnati resolutions on this subject. But said that while enforcing our own policy we must et all times ser applicably regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to territorial extension. All other acquisitions had been fairly and homorably made. Our necessities might require us to make other acquisition. He reparded the acquisition of Cuba exery descrable now, and it was theight become a notional necessity. Whenever we could obtain the sland of fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. Beland of fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce

a notional necessity. Whenever we could obtain the bland or fair, bonorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he nedded, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce me to sanction any neovement that would bring reproach view us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country.

After the formal interview was over, Mr. Bunhasan said playfully, but in the presence of the whole andience, "if I can be instrumented in neitling the slavery question upon the terms I have nomed, and then add Cuba to the Union, I hadd, if President, be writing to give up the ghoet, and let Breckinstidge take the government." Cruld there be a more noble ambalion! You may well be proud of your early choice of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no adverse influences ever moved you an inch from your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylvanian a steady, carnest and cordial support. In my judgment he is as worthy of Seuthern confidence and Southern votes as Mr. Callows over was, and in saying this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Buchanna has any sectional prejudices in our layer. I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, acronding to the Constitution, at his hands.

Knewing your long, laborious and faithful adherence to hands.

Knowing your long, laborious and faithful adherence to

the fortunes of Mr. Bochanan, I have thought it proper to address you this letter, to give you assurance that you had not mictaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and fillal duty to the South. In delag so I violate no confidence. Very truly, your friend.

To Hen. & R. Adams.

Now, any one who has perused that wonderful State paper called the Ostend manifesto, will be struck, at a glance, with the remarkable resemblance between the peculiar views and the pecuiar language of that document and the style and sentiments of this letter communicating the remarks of Mr. Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform to Mr. Brown. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Brown has given us here an ambrotype (equal to Brady's best) of the democratic candidate; or, in other words, we are entirely satisfied that the views of Mr. Buchanan, as recorded by Brown, are most faithfully and exactly

This fact being established beyond all controversy, from the position and responsibility of Mr. Brown in the premises, we see at once that Mr. Buchgnan is fully committed, not only to the general home policy of the Cincinnati Convention, but to every part and particle of the filibustering branch of that platform, with the Ostend manifesto annexed. That robber's manifesto declares that, should Spain refuse to sell Cuba, and should we consider the island necessary to our safety, "then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power." Mr. Buchanan said to Mr. Brown, in accepting the Cincinnati nomination, that "our necessities might require us to make other acquisitions," and that "he regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a national necessity." Just so: nothing more tikely, with the transfer of Mr. Buchanan to the White House, and the installation of Mesers, Forney, Sanders and the Cuban Junta in the kitchen as the privy council of his administration. When the highway robber meets an unarmed traveller in a convenient place, it invariably becomes "a necessity" to rob him.

That the acquisition of Cuba has already become "a necessity" in the mind of Mr. Buchanan. is pretty clearly set forth in the Ostend proclamation; but still more clearly in the enthusiastic terms in which he states the case to Mr. Brown. Hear him: Mr. Brown says, "after the formal interview was over, Mr. Buchanan said playfully, but in the presence of the whole audience, 'if I can be instrumental in settling the slavery question upon the terms I have named, and then add Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take the government." Whereupon, Mr. Brown exultingly asks. could there be a more noble

In reply to Mr. Brown, we must say that a definite answer here depends very materially upon the ways and means which Mr. Buchanan proposes to employ to effect the desired acquisition. We quite agree with Marcy, that the last prospect acquiring Cuba by purchase was snuffed out at Ostend. Yet, as Mr. Buchanan, in the absence of something better, has fallen over head and ears in love with the beautiful Island, blushing in her abounding charms, and as he must have her, we fear there is no other way by which he can secure his heart's delight than by "wresting it from Spain, if he has the power." This is the old Angle-Saxon, the old Norman, and the old English way of securing the rich lands of other neopic. It is the Ostend policy of "wresting" that from a neighbor which she will neither give away por sell under a threat; and the threat is the old policy of the wolf with the lamb, as recorded by Esop and Gen. Taylor.

In this view of the case, apprehending that an official Lopez expedition will be the solution of Mr. Buchanan's criminal passion for Cuba, and that a war will probably follow, more disastrons to us and our solid interests of peace than was the abduction of Helen to the Greeks or the Trojans, and more damaging to our character than the regard of Nicholas for "the sick man of Turkey" has been to the prestige of Russia, we are inclined to pause. We cannot, in fact, agree with Mr. Brown that Mr. Buchanan's ambition for Cuba is "a noble ambition." On the contrary, taking his conversation with Mr. Brown and his Ostend manifesto together, as developing his scheme for the acquisition of Cuba, we are free to pronounce his ambition not "a noble," but an ignoble ambition-a criminal ambition-a robber's ambition, and a most unnatural and disre antable ambition for an old man like Mr. Buchan an. There is some excuse for a young man turning filibuster-it is one way among others for sowing his wild oats; but when we see an old man affect ing the flery zeal, as a filibuster, of a reckless young vagabond of twenty-five, he is subject to the suspicion of imbecility or knavery, and is not to be trusted. Assuming that imbecility is at the bottom of this "noble ambition" of Mr. Bucha nan for Cuba, there will be no safety in his election, for his fillbustering advisers, who have thus far warped his better judgment to their designs, will still continue to lead him by the nose. With these remarks we turn Mr. Buchanan over again to the care of Mr. Brown. SELF VINDICATION A DUTY-COMPTROLLER

FLAGG ON THE STAND.—In another column will be found a communication from Comptroller Flagg in reply to some recent observations of ours on the profits made by the political clique with which he was connected in Albany, out of the consolidation of the Central Railroad lines. Mr. Flagg states that in 1851 he subscribed for ien shares of stock in the Mohawk Valley Railroad, and paid thereon ten per cent-equal to one hundred dollars. In 1852 he resigned his office as President, and on the same day sold out his stock for the exact sum paid in. With this exception he never was interested, directly or indirectly, in any one of the twelve companies which were consolidated in the Central Railroad He adds further that from the time he was chosen Secretary of State, in 1826, to the close of 1847, when he ceased to be Comptroller of the State, he never, from principle, subscribed for a single share of stock in any company incorporated by the Legislature during his connection with the State government.

We give Mr. Flagg the full benefit of this explanation. We are at all times ready to hear both sides of a question; but unfortunately we cannot always arrive at them. We are, for instance, particularly anxious to ascertain just now what has been done with the city appropriation for cleaning the streets. the Comptroller, in the outburst of frankness that has seized him, be good enough to inform us what is the precise character of the expenditures for which be paid over to Mr. Ebling the whole of this large sum in loss than seven months, violating thereby one of the provisions of the city charter! As he has been induced to rush into print to defend himself against charges which affect him only indirectly, we trust that the same sensitiveness will arge him to show that in the matter of this appropriation he has acted from the same strictness of principle which be claims credit for in his bank and railroad operations. We should like to know how he can quare his endorsement of Mr. Ebling's extravagant expenditure with the punctiliousness which he says influenced his conduct while in convection with the State Department. Are there two separate codes of conscience, for the city and the State, or does be think that out of the abundance of the one it is no harm to make up for the leanness of the other? If ever there was a case in which a public official was bound to render clear his own share in a doubtful transaction, this is one. We trust that the susceptibility which Mr. Flagg is beginning to evince in regard to us will for once induce him to coincide with us in opinion.

THANKS - We are indebted for files of California pap to the expresses of Mesars Wells, Farge & Co.; Freeman & Co., and J. W. Sullivan.

City Intelligence. THE WEATHER,-The city was visited by a dreaching

rain shower yesterday afternoon, which had the effect of cleaping our streets in a most thorough manner. Every evening, for a week past, we have been threatened with evening, for a week past, we have been intreatened with rain, and a low, moist tripperature has prevailed. Yes terday schower was a glorious one, and with something of the same sert every third day, we could afford to dis-pusse with street sweepers altogether. It is a quastion whether the rains, we have had this summer have not saved the city from a pestitence. The authorities have done all they could to bring on one. THE PENTENTIARY HORPITAL, BLACKWELL'S BLAND .- The

statistical report of the Poultentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for the month ending July 31, was received from the resident physician, Dr. W. W. Sanger, at the last meeting of the Board of Ten Governors, and from it we glean the following facts, as indicative of the general business of the institution—During the period embraced in the return 169 patients were admitted, manning 57 males and 112 fannales. 86 of these were malves of the United States, 191 were born in foreign parts; 15 were under 16 years of age; 49 were under 20 years, 15 were under 16 years of age; 49 were under 20 years, 56 were under 26 years, and 19 were under 30 years—thus showing that 157, or more than four faint of the gross number, had not completed their thirticity year. Of the 45 who were native bern, New York (city and State) sends 42; New Jersey sends 4 and Connected and Maine, one cach of the 121 foreigners, the largest number are from 170 land, that country having contributed 59. The remaining 72 are from England, Scotland, Germany, France, Collada, 1819, Spain and hast lodies. The number of years that foreigners have resided here is stated as follown—25 have lived in the United States less than 5 years; 44 less than 10 years; 19 less than 15 years; 19 le glean the following facts, as indicative of the general bu These bestimal drunkards were all under 10 years of age, as were also the majority of those classed as intemperate is 157 cases those poor unfortunates were the offsprend of intemperate parents. The table giving the occupations pursued by the patients prior to their admission is very threshop, as it exhibits the various classes is the romation the immater are derived, and also shows the time which has elapsed since they followed any employment. We have not spake to make any extract from it. Of the whole number admitted, 95 were received for the first time, 2 for the second time, 21 for the third time, 14 for the fourth time, 2 for the first time, 3 for the second time, 22 for the twenty first time. The tables also those he result of the medical treatment for the month, therefore exists the contract of the part of the second of the year. This report, like others we have reviewly noticed, amply contrains or opinion as to the visidom of the policy which regulates the general management of the Pententary hospital.

FOUND DESCRIPT.—Coroner Gamble held as request esterday, at 150 Reads street, upon the body of a man amed Patrick Dowd, who was found drowned at the got of Murray street. The deceased was a band or oard the barge Exchange, and it is supposed he fell overboard during the night time. Verdict—"beath by trowning." Deceased was 29 years old, and was a talive of Ireland.

five of Ireland.

FATAL FAIL —Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the flow York Hospital upon the body of a sailor named Wm. It. Brown, who died from the effects of injuries received in Wednesday night, by falling out of the third story window of his boarding place, 358 Pearl street. Various—"Accidental death." Deceased was 41 years of age and was a unive of Ireland.

Missent Letters.

List of leiters advertised in the Philadelphia Periodelphia Periodelphia Periodelphia Periodelphia Post office, uncalled for—no doubt mistirected axis your norms.

Sturgis, Bennett & Co., Sturgis, Bennett & Co., Wood & Brother

Chiespie, Fran & Co., Robleson & Co., wood & Sons. Fronty & Mears, LANDSONE. P Languer & Brothers. W t & J Dickey,

Political Gostp. the Know Nothing organ in this city who vouched for the correctness of the Alderman's statement? Where is hundred and one witnesses and proofs that the Path Finder was a Catholic? If they can be found, let them

Two matters have entered largely in the present Presiden-ial campaign, which I wish to dispose of by applying the 1st. I will bet \$5,000 that John C. Fremont is not, and never as, a Foman Catholic.
2d. I will bet \$5,000 that he is not, and never was, a slave bolder.

The money will be deposited with Duncan, Sherman & Co-whenever any party signifies his acceptance of either one or both of these wagers. Yours, for freedom, W. J. A. FULLER.

P. S.—I have sent an autograph copy of this challenge to the New York Express.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1856.

William C. Alexander has accepted the democratic

nomination for the office of Governor of New Jersey, and says if elected he will discharge the duties of the office to e best of his ability, and exercise whatever influence he may possess, individual and official, in promoting the interest of the people, upholding the honor of the State, and preserving at all hazards the integrity of our glorious

Governor .-T. H. Benton, democrat.
T. Polk, anti-Benton.
R. C. Ewing, Know Nothing. For Congress:-

John Van Buren has accepted the invitation of the State Central Committee of Obio, and will be present at the democratic mass meeting to be held at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 27th of August. Salem, it is has been sent for to wake them up.

SAFRIY OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE INDEPENDENCE .-Panama papers by the Ariel report the safe arrival of the United States frigate Independence-about which fears were entertained-at Valparaiso.

Our Panama Correspondence

Arrival of Mr. Bowlin-Movements of the United States

Squatron—Death: — Descrious, do., do., Co.
Our Minister, Mr. Bowlin, arrived here on Monday, and paid a visit to this ship. He was received by Capt. Bailey with all the honors due to his station, and saluted with seventeen guns on his leaving the ship. Our Commissioner, Mr. Corwin, accompanied him, as did also two or three resident gentlemen of Panama.

Our last advices from the flag ship are to the effect that she is at present in Valparaiso, or was at the date of these despatches, June 30, and would shortly sail for never as yet had the pleasure of the Commodore's presence—at least Commodore Mervine's—and his arrival is looked to with great interest, and there is no doubt that there will be plenty of excitement when he does arrive The Independence (flag ship of Commodore William Mervine) has been on this station about two years, and during that time I do not think the Commofore has allowed much "grass to grow" on her bottom. She has visited nearly all the ports on the Pacific coast, the Sandwich, Society, Navigator and Marquesas Islands, besides remaining a considerable time at Mare Island, California, undergoing repairs. The St. Marys, up to the present time, has been absent from the United States two years and eleven months. She has sailed during that time 49.748 miles—a distance of nearly twice round the world, else has during that time traversed the Pacific from Valparaiso to Sat Francisco (by the way of the Sandwich Islands), where, after refitting, she was despatched to Sar Juan del Sur, and from thence again to the Sandwich Islands. But I am recapitulating what you have once before published from the same source. There have been very few cases of severe sixtness on board, and but five deaths, during nearly three years. There has been quite a large number of desertions, principally whilst lying at Sar Francisco, which are mainly to be attributed to the gold fever. Many a poor fellow alias! has changed a comfortable stip, and Unde Sam's "good old sait horse," "staff" and "rice puddings" for a cold and contertiess cabin amid the damp and noisome swamps of the Sacramento, Yuba and San Joaquin, Salors are proverbally a discontented set of beings. Give them plum pudding to day, and to morrow they will want "sait torse," and swear by all the bones of their spectors if they are not allowed their "regular beans."

As I have before stated in one of my previous letters, the St. Marys' time on this station is nearly expired. We have no positive information as to our length of stay here. We cannot leave Farama, however, before we are the present time, has been absent from the United States the St. Marys: time on this station is nearly expired. We have no positive information as to our length of stay here. We cannot leave Fanama, however, before we are relieved by some other national vessel. Everything is quiet here, and passengers continue to make the transit n perfect safety and security. Captain Bailey, of this ship, continue to exercise an unceasing vigilance, and has, by his temperate and gentlemanly deportment towards the inhabitants of Parama, and his realiness at all times to coeform to established customs, gained an enviable reputation as a Commodore. His officers have ably sustained him, and the ship's crew generally are very popular here.

Fine Cutlery .- The Subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. A. & J. SAUN DEBS, No. 7 Astor House, and Sc? Broadway.

50 Cases Soft Hats, of every Shape and the hatter, at their store, corner of Broadway and Fulton street. A few elegant and tasty straw hats left, which we are selling at a great discount.

the Plane.-The Greatest Improvement is

Shell Dress Combs .- Attention is Invited to the subscribers assortment, among which will be found to newest styles of the imported as well as home manufacture A. S. J. SAUNDERS, 30 Broadway Pienos and Melodeons .- The Horace Water

modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at 335 Breactway. Futnos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for ask- on monthly gayments, second hand planos from \$30 to \$140, melodeons from \$40 to \$135.

Portable Dressing Cases, in all that the the very best quality and clegant finish. A. & J. SAUN 19838 No. 7 Asier House and 257 Broadway. 1,200 Portraits of all the Presidential Can-

The Undersigned, in Consequence of the

The Undersigned, in Consequence of the partial destruction of the their manyfactory on the 5th inst., beg the helidgenee of those parties who have favored them with special orders for since, assuring them that the delay will be only temporary, as their manufactory will be immediately rehalf and supplied wide even greater facilities than herelofter, when we hope to be able to meet the demand for our arrangement of the since scommunity to be the king of safes. B. G. WILDER & Co. puter them and an arrangement of wider's patient salamonder safe. No. 122 Water street, hear Wall, New York.

To Ambroty pists .- Something Entirely New and original—Lockwood's hellsoprint, on paper, for surpling anything ever yet produced to the picture line. Bey of imposters as I have no aronis canvassing the city, but teach the last of M. E. LOCK WOOD's gallery, 145 Fighth nose. Call and see specimens. The only place in the washers a large sized ambrets pe can be had for 25 cents, cluding case. Gallery, 145 Eighth avenue.

demen who wear fine clothing.

F. DERRY A CO.

respectfully give totace that they will make additions during the mouth of her totace that they will make additions during the mouth of the southern assortment of summer drillings, with the express desire of othering to residents of the Southern make return in from the various watering places, and strangers valuing New York, an opportunity to take with then the strength to very the in guartenian is garinents. Particular attention is directed to our

's directed to our

(Extent Evaponants Drillings,

samprising algles exclusively confined to ourselves.

13 PARK PLACE. The Shirt Business,-Knowing, from the

numerous emphasis made by the public, that great impos-tion is probled in the manufacture and sale of shirts, which are not up only to sall—therefore I take great pleasure is smouthing that I am manufacturing a superior article of chiru, espressly for exactom trade, which I guarantee in ever-particular. Through McLaudfillin, 29 Greenwich treet, court Murray.

Mosquilocs.—An Antidote for the Poisson of these and other amonying insects has been found in the Kallis-loo, or Orient water, prepared by Messra. JOSSFH BUR. h 577 & CO. Bowen. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poisson and alternative indiampation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by A B. a B. sonds, C. H. Ring, T. T. Green, and by all drugglets and fancy goods dealers.

Elimira, August 12, 1850.—Means. Stearns & MERVIN—Gentlemen—We have sent to your address, via New York and Eric Railroad, the door of sale No. 8,441, which on will pick see put in "proper shape" and reship to us. An independent burging" has been trying his experiments on your La Belle Lock, "but without success idight make enough to any for the powder he used. He succeeded, however, in uniting the lock in such shape that it could not be opened thin the key, and the outers were soliged to call in the aid innebinists and have the safe cut open. Have it returned in as soon as possible, and oblige, yours, &c.

R. WATROUS 4 CO

For Fancy Articles and Toys, go to Rogers'

The Catarrh Doctor, C. Howard Marshall,